INCIDENTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

The Editor of the New York Express supplies some speeches and incidents omitted in the previous reports of the President's journey in New York, beginning with Syracuse, where Mr. GRA-HAM made one of his best speeches, as follows:

SPEECH BY MR. GRAHAM.

Feilow-citizens: I am exceedingly happy to meet you, and to tender you my cordial thanks for the kind manner in which you have been pleased to receive the announcement of my name. I wish the circumstances were more favorable for cultivating a more familiar acquaintance with you. I happened a few years ago to pass through the State of New York, but, his hand against thir, sacred bond of union shall find in me are familiar acquaintance with you. I happened a few years ago to pass through the State of New York, but, fellow-citizens, what I see now I saw not then. Ten or twelve years have made almost as great a change in the face of the country and condition of its people as a century used to make before canals and railroads were built to intersect the face of the whole country. I recollect having read in my youth of a fabled hero who rowed the teeth of a dragon, and there sprung up armed men. By sowing this country over with free Governments and liberal institutions, we have had a far better race spring up to distribute happiness, peace, and a far better race spring up to distribute happiness, peace, and

Prosperity over the country.

One of the first of American authors, and a citizen of your own State, has admirably contrasted the condition of your country by a tale of Rip Van Winkle, by which he has renof your country then with its present condition, he might give quite as much interest to it as he has in the work to

difficulties as encounter all human institutions. It us u pon such occasions as these that patriotism is to be shown—that memore to be found-cascable of meeting fine emergencies of the times, and capable of sacrificing personal feelings and personal attachments, and gathering around the Constitution of the country. Through such a crisis we have just passed. The disposition of that large domain acquired in the war with Mexica, with differences of institutions in Northern and Southern States, has led to a conflict of opinion which has shaken this Union to its centre. I am glad to find that good men, of all parties, were able to bring these matters to an ad justment during the last Congress, in which I hope all reajustment during the isst Congress, in which I not all the sonable men will concur. For my part, an handle member as I am of the Administration of the Government, I am here to bear my testimony to the part which the President of the to bear my testimony to the part which the President of the United States has berne in this emergency, and to say that I think, when this matter is fairly considered and properly judged of in every part of the country, the course pursued by Congress, and approved of by the President, will meet with general approbation. [Loud appleuse for the President]

Why, my fellow citizens, should it not be so? We are composed of thirty-one States, bound together by a common composed of thirty-one States, bound together by a common

government, a common language, a common history, and the recollection of a common glory, which should warm the heart dags, as we saw the honors which ware literally to common the common glory, which should warm the heart of every American whenever he may be. And in times of danger we know no North, no South, no East, no West. [Prolonged cheers.] Seed I refer you to the revolutionary period when Southern men were found shedding their blood around the city of Boston, along the sheres of the Hudson round the cry of become many many the timet or glory won I could also refer to fields in my own native State, a little nearer to the sun, where Northern men requited the obliga-tion in a manner indicating their effection and gratitude. Need I also refer you to the fect that when it became necessary to vindicate the national honor, again on the borders of Canada, Scott and this asseciates from the South shed their blood and vindicated that henor? [Cheers.] Such are the recollections of the east, such the bonds of the Union which

exist among us. But in these latter days it would seem as if enemies had come to endeavor to sow tares between us, while good men in all sections had slept. My fellow-citizens, cast saide all local fanatical feelings. This Government of ours is a practical thing, baving different institutions in different portions was a labor of difficulty, of long and anxious trial, to form the constitution under which we live. It may not be and their warmest hospitalities, and had the President conthe very best that could be devised, but if you destroy it, you sented to receive any more honors by allowing more time to

if you value the happiness of the people of these States.

Attempts are made to construe the constitution differ from what it used to be construed. Ingenuity is tortured and chicanery is set to work to show that this, that, or the other article does not mean what it used to mean, and what its language purports. Tellow-citizens, you require every man who bears effice in this Union, from the humblest ministerial officer in the custom house to the President himself, to support it not as an abstraction, but as a practical thing, to be enforced by all the power of this nation, if it becomes necessary, and to support it not simply in part, but as a whole; to support those parts which you may not have approved, as well as those which you do approve. The compact is not to be construed to suit the well of the party, but according to its legitimate meaning. And I am confident, my fellow citizens, that that Union which seems to have such a place in the hearts of the people, and which they have learned to love and respect, will be enforced by them at all hazards. [Cheers, cheers, cheers for the Union.] If it be not supported, there is no law, no order, no security, no safety. Disregard one law, resist it by wiolence, and where is the security that any law will be enforced in this country?

My fellow-attizens, these subjects excite deep interest in

My fellow-aitizens, these subjects excite deep interest i every part of the nation, and it should always be borne in mind that it is not local prejudice, it is not local feeling, it is not the disposition which men entertain in regard to what would have been best, in which you are most interested, but it is in the stability of that Government which gives you security and protection nowand at all times. There are men who entertain the opinion that if they had been consulted at the creation, they would have made a vastly better world than this now is. For my part this is a good enough world. So I say of the Constitution of the United States—it is a good enough constitution for me—for all of us. [Cheers.] It may not come up to the transcendental sm of philosophy, but it is founded in the principles of liberty and justice which characterized our forefathers; and if we act as they acted, and maintain that beatherly feeling and affection between the North and the South, and the East and the West, there is no

limit to the future destiny of this nation.

Why, my fellow-citize a, when I new look upon this country about me, and think of what it was, as I learn, twenty or thirty years ego, when the site of this beautiful city was but a morase, and there was hardly a house for human habitation; and when I see what has sprung up here, what eccurity and reward to industry, what incentives to virtue, this Government has conferred upon this people, I cannot but remember that but for this free Government, but for this Union, securing our rights abroad and liberty at home, this vast valley would now be what it was when it was roamed over by the Indian and the best. Destroy this Government; t there be civil war, the shedding of brother's blood by brother's hands, and there is no telling to what depths we may be reduced by the failure of this experiment. I there-fore say to you, cast aside the advice and counsel of men who tell you this Union is a curse, who tell you you will be better off if you do not have it. Recur to the constitution in its letter and spirit, go back to the times when it was formed and see what was the opinion of the men engaged in its forma los, what the practices and purposes of the men when it was recommended to the Ame can people, and you will find that they considered one part of it as binding as the other, and that the States then stood as sisters united in the bonds of

affection and charity.

Fellow-citizens, I will not enlarge upon this topic, though I confess that when I look upon this vast country and the multitudes of people that I have beheld in my progress through it, my heart is expanded with the theme, and that could I find language equal to the grandeur of its conception,

I might say something far more worthy of your bearing.

Whatever may be the future fate of the country and ou fates, I hope that the loyalty to the Government which yet exists in this country, that mutual forbearance and mutual respect which has ever characterized the people, will bear us safely through all the difficulties which surround us, and transmit the institutions under which we live to the remotest posterity. [Great applause.]

# SPEECH BY MR. CRITTENDEN.

Mr. CRITTENDEN, who was yet ailing from hourse-

which it is my honored lot to travel, but hospitality every literally lined with people as the procession where in the State of New York, and I will pay you the firing of cannon and cheers of the people.

It trust that this travel has been to me p. source not only of pleasure but of instruction. It has increased my attachment more and more to the country of which we occupy different parts. I had always before claimed that it was my own, but now I feel that it is my own, and, that the provision of the constitution that the citizen of one State shall enjoy the immunities of citizens of every of aer State, is not an idle pro-

I am a Kentuckian, and that is a name dear to my heart, whole grand scene. and to which it pays a cordial allegiance; but I am not less true and faithful to Kentucky when I add the crowning title that I am an American catizen, [immense applause,] and as far as depends upon me I intend to be a citizen of the whole United States to the last hour of my life, and I hope to speak the sentiment of every one of you, that whosever shall raise the sentiment of every one of you, that whosever shall raise his hand against thir sacred bond of union shall find in me

unsought than the glorious blessings we receive. She seems to ask nothing more of us than that we should not mar the good things she has provided for us. The question is whether we will do so, or whether, like madmen, we will tear to pieces that great charter by which our fathers made us free? [Cries that great charter by which our fathers made us free? [Cries that great charter by which our fathers made us free? [Cries that great charter by which our fathers made us free? [Cries that great charter by which our fathers made us free? [Cries that great charter by which our fathers made us free? [Cries that great charter by which our fathers made us free?] country by a tale of Rip Van Winkle, by which be has rendered classical the shores of your noble Hudson. I am sure, should he take up that tale again, and contrast the condition of your country theu with its present condition, he might give quite as much interest to it as he has in the work to which I have alluded.

I rejoice that I am a citizen of that country that claims fellows and one section say, I will exact from all the rest the performance of the obligations which are agreeable to my interests and which I have alluded.

It points that I am a citizen of that country that claims fellowship and citizenship with those I see around me, and that wherever we go in this broad land of ours we see every where at home. Such a country, with such a people, with such a people, with such a people, with such a government, has a high desting and a high mission in the affairs of mentiod. If this experiment of ours shull fail, it is the last hope of self-government by man upon this earth. It therefore becomes us so look through the whole country and govern ourselves by monarrow local considerations, but to look to the whole as the object of our love and affection, at home and stroad, wherever we many be.

Fellow-citizens, I rejoice to find that the deep seated affection for the Union of the States is bounded by no limits, North or South; and that, whefever we are, there is that all the world. I see here the native born and devotien to the Government which characterize our people in an eminent degree. To such a Union, exceed no plaintest may be completed and the such as the continuous our people in an eminent degree. To such a Union, exceed the world.

It is upon such occasions as these that pationism is to be shown—that men are to be found-capsible of meeting fine emergencies of the them then are to be found-capsible of meeting fine emergencies of the times, and compatible of sacrificing personal feeting early personal attrehments, and gathering around the Constitution of such accounts; and capsile to the whole world.

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of the whole world. I shall long remember my visit here. I have viewed the beautiful eminences around you, have looked abroad upon the means which surround you of increasing prosperity, and see the days of increased wealth and increase oming to your borders. The great highways of railroads and canals identify you with the great sources of comme wealth, and you have those of agriculture at your hands, and when you shall have completed the one remaining link, the railroad from this point to Binghampton, you will then seem to me to have secured your prosperity beyond a doubt.

I beg you to believe it will be very long before I forget your hospitality, and with this expression of my feelings al-low me to take my leave. [Three cheers.]

The manner of these two speeches was, if possible, (continues the Editor of the Express,) more charming than their matter. We could not but think that there were the President, and heard the warm and earnest responses to the Constitution as a whole, and to that Union which can only be maintained by obedience to the whole Constitution. The Syracusans have done themselves the highest honor. Some few spirits there, however, are disturbed, and some few more have added additional infamy to past disgrace, but the Mayor and Common Council, and the great body of citizens, deserve enduring praise.

There was a grand military parade at Utics, a speech from the Mayor, a reply from the President, a procession through the town, a handsome supper at Bagg's Hotel, a military guard of honor for the President, an elegant private ente tainment at the residence of Mr. Williams, the ex-Mayor, and the visit to the Insane Asylum. The best of the peop there joined cordially in paying all due honor to the Chief Magistrate of the nation. The Mayor and Common Council and committees were ready with their constant attention

The President was received on the steps by Mayor Hinman, who made the following address : "Mr. President : It is with no small degree of pride to myself that I have the agreeable duty of welcoming you and

your friends to our city. Improvements in domestic manufacture have taken place since you left us Many of our near friends have gone to their long homes, yet a kind Providence has seen fit to permit us once more to meet, and I now

tender of the generous hospitalities of your besutiful city. In making my present visit to the central and western part of improvement every where presented, and the changes which a few years have wrought; such changes that one hardly re cognises the familiar places of a few years since. And nowhere do these appearances present themselves more pleasantly than in your beautiful city.
"You have alluded to freesoil. So far as freesoil can be

maintained consistently with the constitution of my country, I am for it, too. Let us always remember that the constitution must be maintained and the Union preserved against all those who may venture to assail them. [Loud applause and shouts of good ! good !] "I thank you for the assurance that the people of this

esutiful city will never be backward in sustaining and pre-

The Mayor of Utica, Mr. HINNAN, is a Freesoil Berne cratic Mayor, and his allusion to "Freesoil" in a less qualified form than is quoted above, (his address having been revised,) gave offence to many around him, while it seemed to excite universal regret. The PRESIDENT, however, upon the instant met the allusion in a manner which commande general respect and approval. It was the only incident of the journey which imparted pain to any body, and was amply stoned for by the qualifications made and the succeeding

courtesies of the evening and following day. THE PROGRESS OF THE PRESIDENT from Utica to Albany was another triumphal march. The old and the voung. women and children, all who knew he was coming, were out to meet and greet him. The yeomanry of the State, the hard working men of the interior as well as the merchants and professional men, seemed to pay their respects to the man, and their homege to the Government which he and his asso-

ciates represented. At LITTLE FALLS, where there is much manufacturing and great depression in business, the President expressed publicly his devotion to the doctrine of protection to American industry, and his hope that the Government would yet feel that some obligations were due to this class of our manufacturers He desired no extreme measures, but that the manufacturers should not suffer by reducing the condition of American labor to the level of European payments for services performed.

At ALBANY, the capital of the State, handsome honor were paid to the Chief Magistrate and his Cabinet Ministers. The President's enemies, we are told, gave but poor encouragement to a formal reception; but the military who were out exerted themselves to the uttermost to make the welcome worthy of the State. So did the Common Council, a majority of whom are Democrats, and so also the worthy Mayor of Mr. Crittenden, who was yet alling from the was ness, was forced to make his appearance. He was the city. The military escort was an elegant one, and there welcomed with hearty cheers for himself and for was with it an escort of the principal officers of the Albany brigade. General Woot, in his gorgeons uniform, with other United States officers, were also in the cortege, and followed deserved demonstration of regard and respect. I have re-by the Common Council in carriages. The streets were but that, in regard to the hairy fleece, Eastern Virginia literally lined with people as the procession moved, amid the be able to compete with, if not excel, the Mediterra

compliment, though you may not appreciate it as highly as I do, to say that I feel that I stand almost in the midst of Kentucky and Kentucky triends. [Loud cherrs.]

I trust that this travel has been to me second only of after being introduced to the authorities in the Governor room, was received by the populace in front. The air rung with shouts of welcome, and three cheers were repeated over and over again. The hearts of the people seemed to beat freely and warmly, and if the politicians were cold, there was ardor enough in the multitude to impart a genial joy to the

> The dinner at Congress Hall was from the City Author ties to the guests of the city. Among the guests and Corporation were Gen. WOOL, JOHN C. SPENCER, ERASTUS CORN ING, Messrs. Kind, Root, Puller, VAN VECHTEN, and many others of note. It was a tasteful and elegant entertainnent, worthy of the occasion and the city.

"I do not know (said Mr. CRITTENBEN) but that I am the oldest of the living sone of Kentucky. Many who were older than I, and who were born in Kentucky, are dead and gone; but the whole State, I may say, is and always has been true to the Union. She has never faltered, and never will falter. I glory in being a Kentuckian, but most of all that I am an American citizen, and that Kentucky is a part of my country, and that New York too is a part of the same country. With those dissatisfied and disaffected persons who feel that this Union is not good enough for them, who at the Nearth love the Union so well as to declare that it cannot be

true," "true," and "good," "good," as he went on and closed with hearty thanks for the generous hospitality he had received, and with a toast to "The City of Albany." Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER toasted "The Old North State: True to the Union as the needle to the pole."

Mr. GRAHAM made another of his happy speeches, whi the Telegraph notes in brief, but which we have not room now to sketch. He said that, as a Southern man, he some times felt hurt at, and could hardly hear with patience, those expressions of dissatisfaction which were uttered against the South and Southern institutions. He had as little sympathy with the ultraisms in his own section of the country, and was most unjust to manifest it any where or for any cause. While expressing true loyalty to the old North State, he also felt equally loyal to the Union, and prayed that Heaven would preserve it for all time, as the land where there was more happiness and more liberty than among any other people upon the face of the earth.

An hour and a half was passed at the table, and it is tim o be off. "The best of friends," says the Attorney General, must separate, and lingering together but adds to the pain f separation. Farewell, gentlemen, and may God bless

Another military escort, with music and bonfires, and the President and his friends take up the line of march for the Hudson. The stree's are thronged with people, crowds gather round the President's carriage, and now and then he is cheered, as at the Hotel when he leaves and on the road to he boat, where cheers follow him again.

The steamer Isaac Newton is crowded, but the President and friends are honored with the hospitalities and the kindest entions of the officers. The apartments provided are rincely, and every thing bountiful and beautiful. The boat eft at a late hour, and the party breakfasted on board.

At half-past seven we are at the wharf in New York. Despatches are received from Washington, where all is well, and from friends urging new visits upon the President, which he will of necessity decline. It is nine days since the Presileaves the beautiful Hudson again, to rest awhile in the People's Mansion upon the banks of the Potomac.

# FOOT AND HORSEBACK TRAVEL

FROM THE CLEVELAND (OHIO) HERALD. Many of our citizens will remember the noble and hale

ooking Col. Jourson, of Pique, who was a guest of Cleveland at the late railroad celebration. The venerable Western pioneer occasionally favors the press, usually Cist's Cincinnati Advertiser, with sketches of Western history and reminiscences of the white and red men of the Northwestern Territory. Col. J. in early life was a famous pedestrian, and often performed long journeys through the wilderness foot, but more often on horseback. In his 17th year he crossed the Alleghany Mountains on foot, and in the summer of 1824, while on duty among the Indians on the leke shore, he took the bilious fever, rode home, camping out at night, and was completely prostrated. His health not being restored in the fall, he started on foot for Washington, performed the journey, and returned bale and hearty. The Western Reserve pioneers thought nothing of travelling on foot with knapsack on back from Massachusetts, and some of them made the journey two or three times to locate lands for themselves and neighbors, beating parties on horseback three or four days in the trip. Col. J. gives the following account of his journey over the mountains, and the travelling customs of the early settlers :

"Having dispatched my Indian, packed up my papers and "Having dispatched my Indian, packed up my papers and baggage, delivered them to a wagoner, with directions where to leave them in Philadelphia, I commenced my journey on foot, cane in hand, over the mountains, taking the Greensburg road, passing Stoystown, Bedford, Fannetburg, Shippensburg, Carlisle, Harrisburg, and Lancaster. My walking would have averaged thirty miles a day; rose with the dawn, walked from ten to fifteen miles to breakfast; the weather being cold, carried no clothing except a pair of woollen short stockings and two bosoms in my socket: when the soles of my shoes were off I would step into a shoemaker's shop and get them repaired in half an hour, and was again on the road. On coming to a town where was a reading room, I usually stopped a day or two to rest, and keep myself informed of the current topics of the day. That winter was an exciting time, on account of the pending election in the House of Representatives of a President of the United States. From so long a journey on foot, and performed at the most inclement season of the year, I felt not the slightest inconvenience; on the contrary, my health was completely re-established, and for many years afterwards I felt in my system the beneficial effects of that purney. Let those whose health may be impaired, and who may have youth and strength on their side, make a similar trial; they will find substantial and abiding benefit in so doing; in nine cases out of ten, will need neither doctors or medicine. Females would find their benefit in taking long journeys on horseback, a practice universal in early times. Fifty years ago my wife and myself travelled on horseback from Philadelphia to Indiana, camping out the greater part of the distance westward of Wheeling, and I remember very many years ago in meeting H. G. Phillips, Esq. of Dayton, with his lady and infant child, journeying on horseback from Ohio to New Jersey, on a visit to their friends. Their tender there was supported on a cushion resting on the normed of may have youth and strength on their side, make a similar to New Jersey, on a visit to their friends. Their tender charge was supported on a cushion resting on the pommel of the saddle, and sustained by a strap around the father's neck; if my recollections serve me aright, that child, thus performing that long and perilous journey to and from the East, is now the gifted and accomplished lady of Mr. Worthington, of this city. I could relate many adventures of the kind in travelling with my own wife; suffice it to say, the practice was universal with all ranks and conditions, ages and sexes, and was undoubtedly among the foremost causes of that vigor of body and mind which is so characteristic of the persons who first peopled the West, a generation now fast passing away."

In his late speech before the "Central Southern Rights Association of Virginia," Mr. P. A. Browns said that he was prepared to prove by specimens, that Western Virgin can produce as fine wool as Saxony, and he had no do South American fleenee

#### SOUTHERN AGRICULTURE.

We copy from the Savannah Republican the following er, giving some account of an experiment in draining, made by Major STARKE, of Savangah. Our readers will be interested not only by the magnitude and result of the experiment itself, but in the polished and humorous manner in which it is related.

We have been for some time aware that Georgia is full activity and enterprise, and that she is rapidly outstripping in wealth and population every other Southern State. With such citizens as the writer of this letter, no other result can be looked for. Examples like this have a wonderful effect they stimulate enterprise in all the pursuits of life, and those who set them are public benefactors. The man who drained "Mobly's Pond" has done more for Georgia in that act alone than was ever accomplished by all the "stump orators" who have ever given their services (" for a consideration") to the

We have a high respect for the Georgian character, and have sometimes wondered at the marked difference between i and the South Carolinian. We believe this difference has visen from the fact, however, that the leading minds in Georgia have, like Msjor Starke, been practising experiment for the welfare of the State, while those of South Carolina in the mean time, have been wholly absorbed in the game

"The subscriber has a plantation of several thousand acres, fifty miles below Augusta, on the Georgia side of the Savannah river. Nearly in the centre of this body of land is or was Mobly's Pond, a large, and in Scriven county a celevannah river. Nearly in the centre of this body of land is or was Mobly's Pond, a large, and in Scriven county a celebrated sheet of water, seven miles round and eight feet deep, heretofore a fruitful source of disease to the neighborhood and of revenue to the doctors. The upper half was an open plain of more than a thousand acres, where a hundred steamboats could ride in safety, and where, from any point, a bird could be distinctly seen. The lower section is covered with cypress, whose rich foliage and drooping moss, intercepting the sun's rays and overshadowing the waters, presented to the view a dismal canopy above and a horrible landscape beneath. Here millions of noxious vermin lived and flounced and died. Here the horned owl chanted his melancholy ditties. Here the white crane gathered her food, built her nest, and reared her young; and when congregated by thousands on the branches of this magnificent tree, resembled a vast shrubbery of seringoes in bloom. The open parts were the resort of innumerable wild fowls, and were covered with countless flocks of ducks. This loquacious bird, during the long winter nights, kept up an eternal row; his carousals and jolification picnics transcended every thing of record in the achievements of Venus and Bacchus, and were almost a match for the uproarious frolics of John Bull and Brother Jonathan on the anniversary birthdays of majesty and independence.

niversary birthdays of majesty and independence.

"The alligator was the king beast of this pontine marsh; armed with a formidable tail and a pair of more formidable." Compared to him in bodily appearance, the orang outany was a beauty and the jackass lovely. His most interesting was a beauty and the jackass lovely. His most interesting position was a recumbent posture, with his upper jaw elevated at right angles, and his teeth shining in the sun. When lying in ambush for his prey, he could flourish an eye that would shame a catamount, and a trunk the like of which never flounced in the waters of Phlegethon or Cocytus. This redoubtable animal was frequently to be seen prowling upon the banks with the sgillivy of the hippopotamus, and floating upon the waters with the stillness of a serpent. I strongly suppose that his reputation for manliness had its origin in the suspect that his reputation for manliness had its origin in the writings of the Zologist who, instead of manipulating him gently as a lap-dog, peeped at him through a spyglass from a most respectful distance. Although a soldier among calves. most respectful distance. Although a soldier among calves, and pige, and lambs, his courage and ferocity are evidently overrated; it is seldom that a full-grown hog realizes the borner of being directed in his capacitats may.

honor of being digested in his capacious maw.

"The terrapin could be counted by thousands, and the finest trout in Georgia were there. To this horde of vermin the draining of Mobly's Pond was an epoch. The fish, left by the receding waters in the weeds and grass, fell an easy trans to the military. The terrapin prombitious of distinguishing the state of the military of the terrapin prombitious of distinguishing the state of the military of the terrapin prombitious of distinguishing the state of the military of the terrapin prombitious of distinguishing the state of the military of the terrapin prombitious of distinguishing the state of the military of the terrapin prombitions of the state of the s prey to the vultures. The terrapin, unambitious of distinction among men, plunged into the ditch and hurried himsel into the swamps of Savannah. The duck, with heavy heart, mounted into the air, and, like the 'skimmer of the seas,' bade a final farewell to this memorable scene of his festivities. The alligator, with 'melancholy steps and slow,' no doubt reached some land of promise where, free from danger and the world's malice, he could enjoy in summer his mud hole, and in winter his lightwood knots. "Having stated somewhat prolixly, and perhaps with too

what Mobly's Pond is: Seven years ago, 'solitary and alone,' undertook to drain this body of water, and, although out of pocket some \$10,000, I do not regret the result. The landed estate (pond included,) cost \$50,000, and I am vain enough sometimes to think that the spade has doubled its value. Originally this pond was joint property, but, from want of concord among the proprietors, was seemingly des-tined to remain a nuisance to the end of time. Eventually it fell into my hands, and now, in this year of our Lord, 1849, so prolific of prodigies, and so memerable to monarchs; with a natural atmosphere full of poison, and a political one full of republicanism; with the lower 'ten thousand' dying with filth, and the upper 'ten thousand' with fright; with despotism standing on a volcano, and freedom upon a rock, Mobly's Pond (what a bathos!) is as dry as an ashbank, or the throat of a loafer in the honey-moon of his temperance

pledge.
"In the first place, I caused to be excavated a centre ditch four miles long, and on some points from sixteen to twenty feet deep, beginning at the Savannah swamp and passing entirely through the pond. Secondly, were dug spring ditches of several miles in length in all suitable places; and lastly, parallel ditches leading from the centre to the spring drains; nese lateral ditches were placed at intervals of 140 yards The cypress part, formerly visited only by a canoe, is now easily accessible, and furnishes abundant and durable timber for building and fencing. The open uncultivated part is covered with grass averaging 4,000 pounds to the acre, palatable and nutritious to horses and other stock. Last year sixty acres yielded sixty heavy bales of cotton, and the best

sixty acres yielded sixty heavy bales of cotton, and the best acres of the corn land eventy-six bushels.

"This work was accomplished by Irish ditchers. Negroes, it is said, could have done it cheaper; but, governed by the maxim "nesstor ultra crepidam," I confined the black man to the cultivation of the staple commodities. An Irish ditcher, brought up in a locality not larger than a pig stye, with a rotten patato for his breakfast, a yoke upon his neck, and a tax gatherer in his pocket, is to be excused if his relish for liberty be keen and his devotion to that goddess profound and sincere.

"When properly schooled in a little cish Atlantic adversity, he becomes the finest laborer in the world. The railroads he has built, the canals he has dug, the bogs he has drained, the embankments he has thrown up, the pesbe has drained, the embankments he has thrown up, the pes-tilence he has driven forth, bespeak the magnitude and value of his services, and furnish to his adopted country a satisfac-tory remuneration for his eccentricities and turbulence. If time should continue to roll on, and the bog-trotter of Erin

time should continue to roll on, and the bog-trotter of Erin be laid low, history, in filling up her pages, will be compelled to admit that he wielded the spade with more advolutes than the sceptre, and that his achievements as a deterer immeasurably transcend all his efforts as a politicians.

"In the open uncultivated part of Viobly's Pond there are several hundred acres of peat from twelve to thirty-six inches deep, resting on a bed of blue clay; at first I had great misgivings in regard to this peat land, and thought of using it exclusively for pasture and manure. This year I planted seventy acres of it in corn. With the land plough, similar to the blade of a coulter, I cut the land d both ways every twelve inches to the depth of the came grass roots, followed the same furrow with a built tongue, and thursted up in every direction square blocks of peat. After be mg exposed to the sun and square blocks of peat. After be mg exposed to the sun and made dry, these were fired and burnt. By this means the formidable roots of the cane gr ass were eradicated and a ceat of ashes secured. In the spr and ridges were thrown up, the corn planted, and up to this ther in all Georgia there is a better field of grain.

"Several hundred acres" fulis pond are appropriated to pass ture. The grass in many places is breast high, and the mow any specimens in New England ers pronounce it equal to To me it is a panorama, beautiful. Unfortupate to use a big word, transcendently ly I do not reside on my plantation, which is often) and look around on that out when I go there ( me dreamy and imaginative, and fancy adow east of the buffalo prairies. When it to be the finest m behold the cattle t rowsing on the rank grase, and cotton and corn springing from a a soil which for ages generated malaria ajoy the landscape with as much gusto as did his solution of the problem of the King ever Archimedes Sardanapalus his dinner on bullfrogs. nt of this, I have drained on the same pre

ther ponds, all of which are productive, and one abracing a hundred scree, is worth, in the opinion olina gentlemen who have visited it, two hundred y's Pond is no longer an eyesore, but Pygmalion tamorphosed into a beautiful woman. It throws out th from centre to circumference, yielding materials for g and fencing, pasture for cattle, hay for work hors s, orn and cotton which would not di grace the banks of

Aistissippi.

Has your humble servant accomplished any thing in the \*Has your humble servant accomplished any thing in the amises worthy of your time and trouble in wading through its letter? Is it not something to introduce health where previously malignant fevers prevailed? If St. Patrick became a saint for banishing snakes from Ireland, and Hercules a demi-god for cleansing the Augean stables and driving wild beasts from the mour tens of Lybis, may not your humble servant take a little comfort to himself for rooting out one of the story sholds of pastilence, and converting a was quagming the strot gholds of pestilence, and converting a vast quagn into a fruitful field W. W. STARKE.

CHOOL BOOKS of every description for sale by R.

#### COMMUNICATIONS.

ROTARY MOTION OF THE EARTH.

Mesers. Entrons: Under this head I saw in your paper of Wednesday an article signed P., in which occurs

"One thing I will say that I have not notired aper. If at the poles the rotary motion of the earth is shown by the pendulum, and in all intermediate points between the soles and the equator, and not at the equator, as some percons suppose, then the pendulum shows not only the rotary notion of the earth, but that it is round from north to south."

Being myself one of those who suppose as above stated, I should be extremely obliged if P., or any other learned gentle man, would be so kind as to answer for me three questi-1st. Whether the pendulum vibrates accurately and without variation in the line of the equator?

2d. Whether the pendulum vibrates at the poles with u form variations, and so as to form, by the lines of motion, rays in equal distances from each other, and in all direction from the pole ?

3d. Whether the figure described by the pendulum at the oles is reduced to the single line at the equator gradually, and so as that, by the degree of the change at a given place, may be indicated the latitude of the place

M. FOUCAULT'S DEMONSTRATION OF THE

the car run on a curve, it is not only carried forward, but turned around. The absolute direction of the oscillations of the ball, however, will remain unchanged, and consequently it can no longer oscillate along the same chalk line, but will cross it at an angle, thus indicating the turning of the car. Now, this is precisely analogous to the case of Foucault's experiment. The room, we will say, in which the experiment is conducted, is, by the earth's rotation, carried over a parallel of latitude in the same manner as the car over a railroad curve. At the equator the motion is on a straight track, that is, not curving either to the right or left, as the parallel of latitude does; consequently there is no rotation about a vertical line. The equator curves only in a vertical plane, so as to follow the rotundity of the earth, and this, in case of making the experiment there, would impart to the room a tilting motion, like that which a carriage would have in going over the summit of a hill; but it is susceptible of demonstration that this tilting motion, which also takes place in less degree on a parallel of latitude, has no effect in changing the direction of the oscillations. If a line were drawn on the floor or table in the direction of the oscillations, then at the equator the pendulum would continue to oscillate along that line, notwithstanding the tilting motion; but on a parallel of latitude it would depart from it, in consequence of the horizontal rotation of the room, as above explained, and at a rate exactly equal to the rapidity of that horizontal rotation, and such that the line or plane of oscillation would travel completely around a circle drawn on the floor in 23 hours 56 inutes, (the sidereal or real time of the earth's revolution on its axis,) multiplied by the cosecant of the latitude. In latitude 30 degrees, of which the cosecant is 2, the time would be 2 sidereal days, or 47 hours 52 minutes. In the latitude of Washington, which, according to an atlas before me, is 38 degrees 51 minutes, it would be 38 hours

There is no such thing as a fixed direction in absolut space, in which the pendulum always oscillates, this being endered impossible by the constant tilting motion or change in the absolute direction of the perpendicular. But this, as just explained, does not interfere with the manner in which the plane of oscillation makes its way from minute to minute around the circle on the floor.

In regard to the question of the necessity that the point of uspension should be "movable about a vertical axis," it has been well observed that that has nothing to do with determining the direction or motion of the plane of oscillation, but can only affect the rotation of the pendulum about its own axis, which rotation is sensibly independent of the oscillations of the pendulum. This will be readily understood if it is considered that the pendulum might even spin around with considered that the pendulum might even spin around with the volumes commence with the numbers for June and Desember. some rapidity, as when suspended by a twisted thread, and yet oscillate and undergo the same apparent change in the direction of its oscillations, as illustrated by the suspended J. H. L. bullet on the railroad car.

WASHINGTON, MAY 27, 1851.

# MR. FOUCAULT'S EXPERIMENT.

MESSES. EDITORS: I have read, more than once, Mr. oncault's memoir on the pendulum experiment, as translated your Paris correspondent, and I have read every thing else upon the subject which has appeared in your paper; and the pore I read the less I understand of it.

Pray do not be so uncharitable as to say that, after such a nfession, I ought to stop reading or talking on the subject. Have mercy on those who are afflicted with feebleness of intellect. It is only those who won't try to learn who deserve to be kicked out of the company of the scientific. I have obcient lously done my best to hammer into my unfortunate noddle some conception of the rationale of this sublime exeritnent, which appears to have thrown all the savans and mi-savans of Europe and America into ecstacies.

The nearest approach that I can get to a definite idea on the subject is this: I have supposed a circular plane, or circle, placed horizontally on the north pole of the earth, the axis of the earth passing perpendicularly through its centre. I have supposed a bar, or rod, or any oblong body, to be fixed in free space at an indefinite height over the circle, parallel to the plane of the circle, and so placed that a plane passing vertically or perpendicularly through the centre of the circle will also pass through the length of the bar, or contain the bar. I have further supposed a luminous body, such as a fixed star, or a sun, to be placed vertically over the centre of the circle, so that it will project the shadow of the bar upon a dismeter of the circle. This shadow will then represen the path of a pendulum, vibrating in free space, in a fixed plane passing vertically through the centre of the circle.

Now, it appears plain to me that the rotation of the earth about its axis would occasion an apparent revolution of this shadow, in an opposite direction, around the centre of the circle. We could not see the movement of the earth about its axis, but we could see the apparent movement of the shadow, which would be projected in turn upon each diameter of the circle.

But, in the case here supposed, the shadow represents the path of a pendulum vibrating in a constant plane, in free space, and not affected by gravitation towards the earth. It would be the "simple pendulum," the "pure abstraction," which Mr. Foucault says "it is impossible to realize ma terially.

Mr. Foucault's pendulum is attached to the earth, and therefore must be subject to the laws of gravitation. He says, in his comewhat high-flown language, that, in order to suc ceed in his experiment, he found it "necessary to delive the admirable instrument of Galileo from the bonds which habitually attach it to the earth;" yet it is evidently impossible for him or any one else to " realize materially " a pen dulum which is not attached to the earth.

The questions which I should like to see ans wered are : 1. Would the apparent movement of one of Mr. Foucault's pendulums, placed on a pole of the earth, be the sam as that of the pendulum in free space which I have sup-

around a circle would be the same with a pendulum subject

to the laws of gravitation, and one not so subject? 3. If the apparent movement of one of Mr. Foucault's pen-

dulums, placed on a pole of the earth, would not be the same as that of the pendulum or shadow which I have supposed. what would be the difference?

If some of the Professors attached to the Smith stitution or National Observatory in this city would have the kindness to answer these questions in a manner adapted to the understandings of those who, like the writer of this, have more zeal for science than capacity for imbibling it, they would perform an act of charity; for I am confident that not a few have passed sleepless nights since the announcement of Mr. Foucault's experiment, or have been swinging pendulums in heir dreams, crying, like the man in the story, "Here she

goes, there she goes !" WASHINGTON, MAY 28.

INCIDENTS OF TRAVEL UNDER GROUND. FROM THE CHATTAWOOGA (TENN.) GAZETTE OF MAY 16.

A few days ago three of our worthy citizens paid a visit to the Cave, now attracting much attention, under Lookout mountain. With the usual amount of pine, some matches, and bread and cheese, they worked their way along the main passage until they found an aperture in some rock which let them down into a lower chamber. This they traversed for hours, when hunger and fatigue admonished them that it was time to return. But how short-sighted is man, especially when several miles under ground ! To the consternat the trio, the fearful truth greped its way to their senses that EARTH'S ROTATION.

Messrs. Entrons: Rarely has it happened that any question in mechanical philosophy has so generally attracted the attention of the public as has the beautiful pendulum experiment of M. Foucault for making the rotation of the earth upon its axis visible to the eye. To many minds, however, as I learn from your correspondent "Inquirer" and other sources, the explanations that have been published of the phenomenon are not entirely satisfactory. At the instigation of a friend, therefore, I will venture the following illustrations, which you may publish if you think them likely to clear up any difficulties in the minds of any of your readers.

Let us suppose a leaden ball to be suspended by a thread from the ceiling of a railroad car. When the car is running on a straight track, this suspended ball may be made to oscillate exactly as if the car was at rest; and if a chalk line were drawn on the floor of the car, in the direction of the oscillations, it would continue to oscillate along that line. But if the car run on a curve, it is not only carried forward, but they were lost! They were then beyond all landmarks. No

interest. New regions in this subterranean cavern were dis-covered, and novelties and grandeurs seen, seldom looked up-

Parties are now almost daily exploring this interesting cave, and it is destined to be a great resort. It is about three miles from Chattanooga, fifty yards from the Tennessee river, and immediately on the line of the Nashville and Chattanooga

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ive illustrations.

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